

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In this response, the applicant has amended claims 4, 5, 9 and 11, added new independent claim 19 (corresponding to previous claim 8), and canceled claim 18 without disclaimer or prejudice. The applicant submits that no new matter has been introduced.

### Claim Rejections—35 USC §103

#### *Claims 4, 7 and 8*

The Examiner has rejected claims 4, 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Conway et al. and Leveridge et al. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

The applicant has amended claim 4 to include the limitation that the pivotable connection connects one of the first computer display and the second computer display to a corner of the other one display. Smith, Conway et al. and Leveridge et al. do not teach this limitation. Therefore, favorable consideration of claim 4, and claims 7 and 8, which depend therefrom, is requested.

#### *Claims 5, 10, 15 and 16*

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 10, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge et al. in view of Smith. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

Claim 5 has been amended to include the limitation of claim 18, which has been found to be allowable by the Examiner if rewritten in independent form. Therefore, favorable consideration of claim 5, and claim 10, which depends therefrom, is requested.

As to claim 15, the Examiner states that claim 15 would be rejected similarly to how claim 5 was rejected, i.e., under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge in view of Smith. But neither of these two references teaches each computer display being pivotable about a respective pivot point between a first orientation, in which a first edge of each said display faces the other display and a second orientation, in which a second edge of each said display, adjacent said first edge, faces the other display, as recited in claim 15 and shown in Figures 131-133 of the instant application. A fortiori, these two references do not teach pivot points being located such that the distance between said facing edges is substantially identical when said displays are in either of their respective first and second orientations, which is also recited in claim 15. Therefore, reconsideration of claim 15, and claim 16, which depends therefrom, is requested.

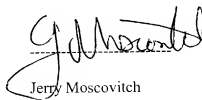
#### New Claim

Independent claim 19 has been added. This claim corresponds to previous claim 8, which was rejected by the Examiner because “Smith teaches the second computer display is further moveable to a stored position in which the second image surface faces the first image surface (See Fig. 1, item 17 and Fig. 3, item 16).” (first paragraph of page 4 of the Office Action). However, neither Fig. 1 nor Fig. 3 teaches the limitation that the

second computer display is movable to a stored position in which the second image surface faces the first image surface. In fact, the opposite is true in that the display/write pad 17 faces *away* from the main display 16 in Fig. 1. "In the stowed position (i.e., when media clip pad 11 is folded and latched tight against the case of portable computer 10) display/write pad 17 faces outward, as shown in FIG. 1." (column 4, lines 34-37). Thus, favorable consideration of claim 19 is requested.

For the aforementioned reasons, the applicant requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,



Jerry Moscovitch